

# THE LANCASTER NEWS

68TH YEAR. NO. 34. SEMI-WEEKLY.

LANCASTER, S. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1919.

SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 A YEAR

## CLEMENCEAU SHOT BY EMILLE COTTIN

### Anarchist Fires Seven Times at "Tiger of France," Two Bullets Taking Effect.

### NOT SERIOUSLY INJURED

### Despite His Advanced Age M. Clemenceau is Expected to Recover Rapidly and Soon Be Out Again.

Paris, Feb. 20.—George Clemenceau, the French premier, was struck three times by bullets in an attempt to assassinate him yesterday. One bullet entered the right shoulder and lodged under the left shoulder, missing the spinal cord and the lungs. The other two bullets caused scarcely more than abrasions of the skin on the right arm and the right hand.

In all, seven shots were fired at the premier point blank by the assassin, Emille Cottin, known in anarchist circles as "Milou," who was arrested directly after the shooting. Two bullets passed through the clothing of the premier.

As the first shot struck the automobile, Premier Clemenceau leaped forward and began to open the door. It was in this clearly visible position that Cottin fired the shots which took effect. The premier continued his movement to open the door which he did with his wounded arm. The chauffeur, although slightly wounded, stopped the machine, and the premier stepped to the roadway. The police agents already were struggling with the premier's assailant.

After getting out of the automobile in which he was riding when shot, the premier, without a glance in the direction of Cottin, started to walk toward the front door of his home. Before he reached the door a number of persons came running up to assist him.

"It is not serious this time," said the premier in reply to a sympathetic inquiry.

Leaning on the shoulder of one of the domestics of his household, the premier walked up one flight of stairs to his bedroom. M. Clemenceau sat down on the big armchair and began to joke with his servants, who were in tears, saying to them: "Ce n'est rien" (It is nothing).

Marshal Foch arrived at the premier's residence about 10 o'clock and took a seat in an adjoining room to await developments. The marshal had a few words with the premier and M. Clemenceau said: "I have dodged bigger ones than that at the front."

About noon the doctors informed newspaper men that the premier's condition had been satisfactory up to that time, and that no complications were feared.

Policeman Goursat, who was wounded in the right eye, although not seriously, by one of the assassin's shots told a representative of the Associated Press that Premier Clemenceau rushed up to the assailant and grappled with him.

One of the witnesses of the shooting, Henry Moulin, a barber's assistant, told the Associated Press representative that when he heard the first shot fired he believed it was the Americans firing in the air, "as they are in the habit of doing," he said. Moulin rushed out of his shop when he saw what was happening, however, crying "they have assassinated Clemenceau." He closed with the premier's assailant, Moulin added and the man threw away his revolver and held up his hands.

Waiters from a nearby restaurant joined in holding the man, whom the police had some difficulty in getting from them, and before the police secured the man he was beaten by the crowd. One of the men in the crowd seemed to wish to help the premier's assailant, and the crowd beat him badly.

Policeman Goursat gave his description of the shooting to the Associated Press representative in the city hall where the arrested man was brought.

An enormous crowd, which observed a respectful silence, assembled near M. Clemenceau's residence at the occurrence. Within a half

Page Five.)

## SHOOTS TO DEATH UNCLE IN SUMTER

### William M. Baker Kills Irby I. Baker—Wounded Man, Citizen of Lee County.

Sumter, Feb. 20.—A family tragedy occurred at the Atlantic Coast Line passenger station yesterday morning about 5:30 o'clock when Irby Isreal Baker, aged 53, was shot by his nephew, William Morgan Baker. A single barrel shotgun was used and the entire load of No. 5 shot passed through the body. The wounded man was carried to the Toumey hospital but died two hours later without regaining sufficient consciousness to make a statement of any kind.

Irby I. Baker and the daughter of William M. Baker walked to town early in the morning and the father, believing that his daughter and Irby I. Baker were about to take the 5 o'clock train for Augusta, followed them. No words passed between the two men at the depot, it is said. The shooting took place as soon as the younger Baker came near his uncle.

Mack Newell Baker, a brother of William Morgan Baker, was also at the station armed with a double barrel shotgun. After the shooting the girl, Miss Edith May Baker, handed a pistol to a policeman.

All of the persons concerned are from Lee county and live near St. Charles. William Morgan Baker, his brother and his daughter are in the county jail here pending a preliminary hearing. The jury at the coroner's inquest found that Mack Newell Baker was accessory to the shooting of Irby Isreal Baker by William Morgan Baker.

## EARLY ATTACK ON THE LEAGUE BEING PLANNED

### Debate Will Probably Begin in Day or Two Despite President's Request for Silence.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Debate on the constitution of the league of nations probably will begin in the senate within a day or two despite President Wilson's request that discussion be postponed until after he has conferred with members of the senate and house foreign relations committees at the White House, February 26.

Senator Poindexter, of Washington, Republican, who recently issued a statement sharply criticizing several features of the league plan, intends to open the attack. His address is expected to precipitate general debate, but whether members of the foreign relations committee will participate appears doubtful as most of them apparently are disposed to accede to the President's request.

Senator Cummins, of Iowa, also expects to speak during the week. Other senators reported to be planning criticism are Reed, of Missouri and Gore, of Oklahoma, Democrats.

## INTERNATIONAL MEMORIAL TO ROOSEVELT PROPOSED

New York, Feb. 20.—Suggestion for international, national and local memorials to Col. Theodore Roosevelt, offered by Dr. Lyman Abbot were made public here by the Roosevelt permanent national committee.

A cemetery in France for Americans who fell in the world war was suggested as an international memorial; founding of a college or endowment of a department in an existing college, to prepare the country's youth for public services, as a national memorial and erection in various communities of fountains similar to that planned by the Audubon society for erection in Washington to Roosevelt the naturalist as local memorials.

## MEDIATORS ARE APPOINTED FOR TWO TEXTILE STRIKES

Washington, Feb. 20.—The department of labor announced that Commissioner W. C. Liller had been assigned to mediate in the dispute between striking textile workers and their employers at Columbus, Ga., in which approximately 8,000 men are said to be involved. In the controversy between textile workers and their employers at Graniteville, S. C., the department appointed Commissioner C. Bendheim as a mediator. About 2,000 are said to be out at Graniteville.

In both cases the men are demanding a 48-hour week.

## REDUCE 1919 CROP HOLD PRESENT ONE

### One Feature of Resolution of Bankers, Merchants and Farmers.

### MANNING ON COMMITTEE

### Former South Carolina Governor Chairman of Committee Writing Important Resolutions at New Orleans Meeting.

New Orleans, Feb. 20.—A program for the reduction of the 1919 acreage planted to cotton and the holding of the present crop for higher prices was embodied in resolutions passed at the closing session of the conference of bankers, merchants and farmers from all of the cotton producing states. The salient features of the resolution are:

1. Reduction of the 1919 cotton acreage by one-third as compared with 1918.
2. A pledge not to sell any part of the present crop for other than "remunerative prices" and to hold this crop until the demand calls for it at such prices.
3. Formation of State cotton acreage reduction associations whose business it will be to obtain written pledges to carry out the first two provisions from every cotton grower and cotton producer in the United States.
4. To brand any man who refuses to co-operate as "so lacking in public spirit as to forfeit the confidence of the community in which he lives."
5. A future convention of cotton producers before which a detailed report of the progress of the plans outlined above is to be made by every cotton growing state.

The resolutions which were drawn up by a committee composed of a banker, farmer and merchant from each of the cotton growing states, headed by former Governor Richard I. Manning of South Carolina, as chairman, further declared that "the accumulation of large stocks of cotton in the hands of farmers and merchants of the south and the drastic decline in the price to figures below the cost of production, due to past war trade disorganization, to the scarcity of ocean tonnage, to the restrictions on trade imposed by foreign nations.

... have precipitated upon the cotton producing, mercantile and banking interests of the south a crisis fraught with grave menace to the present welfare of the section as well as to the future prosperity thereof."

The convention was adjourned subject to the call of Governor Pleasant of Louisiana.

The resolution follows:

"Resolved, first, That this convention hereby declares that at this juncture a reduction of at least one-third of the 1919 cotton acreage and the planting of largely increased food crops is imperatively necessary for the present welfare and further prosperity of the south, and this convention and the several farmers, merchants and banker members thereof hereby pledge themselves in their several capacities through their own actions and through their determined influence, to produce the desired end.

"Second, That this convention declares that if the foregoing acreage reduction platform is carried out there will be no necessity to sell any part of the present crop for other than remunerative prices, and the convention hereby pledges itself and its members and affiliates not to sacrifice the present crop but to hold the same until demand calls for it at such prices.

"Third, That the farmers, merchants and bankers of the south should organize their forces and influence to the end that the acreage reduction and holding campaign shall be carried vigorously into every county and every subdivision thereof in every cotton growing state, that in furtherance of this intensive campaign those states which are already organized should earnestly prosecute the work so well begun, and those states which as yet are not organized should proceed at once to marshal their forces and i-

(Continued on Page 5.)

## RAINBOW DIVISION DID MUCH FIGHTING

### Copy of Citation Sent to The News By Private H. O. Stogner, of County.

### WAS ON MANY FRONTS

### The "Forty-second" Made Its Presence Felt and Was First American Division to Hold Divisional Sector.

Private H. O. Stogner, Co. B, 117th Engineers, now with the American army of occupation in Germany, has sent The News a copy of a citation his division, the 42nd, or Rainbow division, received in August of last year. It follows:

Headquarters 42nd Div. A. E. F., Aug. 13th, 1918.

To the officers and men of the 42nd Division:

A year has elapsed since the formation of your organization. It is therefore fitting to consider what you have accomplished as a combat division, and what you should prepare to accomplish in the future.

Your first elements entered the trenches in Lorraine on Feb. 21st. You served on that front for 110 days, you were the first American division to hold a divisional sector and when you left the sector June 21st, you had served continuously as a division in the trenches for a longer time than any other American division. Although you entered the trenches without experience in actual warfare, you so conducted yourselves as to win the respect and affection of the French veterans with whom you fought. Under gas and bombardment, in raids in patrols in the heat of hand-to-hand combat and in the long dull hours of trench routine so trying to a soldier's spirit, you bore yourselves in a manner worthy of the traditions of our country.

You were withdrawn from Lorraine and moved immediately to the Champagne front where during the critical days from July 14th to July 18th, you had the honor of being the only American division to fight in General Gauraud's army which so gloriously obeyed his orders: "We will stand or die," and by its iron defense crushed the German assault and made possible the offensive of July 18th to the west of Rheims.

From Champagne you were called to take part in exploiting the success north of the Marne. Fresh from the battle front before Chalon, you were thrown against the picked troops of Germany.

For eight consecutive days you attacked skillfully prepared positions, you captured great stores of arms and munitions, you forced the crossing of the Ourcq, you took Hill 212 Serre, Meurey, Ferme and Seringe by assault, you drove the enemy, including an imperial guard division before you for a depth of fifteen kilometers, when your infantry was relieved. It was in full pursuit of the retreating Germans, and your artillery continued to progress and support another American division in the advance to the Vesle.

For your services in Lorraine your division was formally commended in general orders by the French army corps under which you served.

For your services in Champagne your assembled officers received the personal thanks and commendations of General Gauraud himself. For your services on the Ourcq your division was officially complimented in a letter from commanding general 1st army corps of July 28th, 1918.

To your success all ranks and all services have contributed and I desire to give every man in the command my appreciation of his courageous efforts.

However, our position places a burden of responsibility upon us which we must strive to bear steadily forward without faltering. To our comrades who have fallen, we owe the sacred obligation of maintaining the reputation which they died to establish. The influence of our performance on our allies and our enemies cannot be overestimated for we were one of the first divisions sent from our country to

(Continued on Page 5.)

## February 28 Named as Acreage Reduction Day By Gov. Cooper

Columbia, Feb. 20.—Governor Cooper tonight issued a proclamation designating Friday, February 28, as "Cotton Reduction Acreage Day" in South Carolina. He calls on all the farmers of the state to sign pledges on that day reducing the 1919 cotton acreage one-third and to reduce the use of commercial fertilizers. The text of the proclamation follows:

"Whereas, an extraordinary situation exists in the cotton growing states, due to the low price that cotton is bringing, which situation threatens dire financial distress and suffering to these states, because the existing market prices do not allow any margin of profit to the producers of cotton; and

"Whereas, this situation is caused by the fact that the available supply of raw cotton is in excess of the demand, which condition will continue if the 1919 crop should be a large one; and

"Whereas, the only plausible solution for the situation presenting itself is a reduction of the 1919 cotton crop;

"Now, therefore, I, Robert A. Cooper, governor of South Carolina, do declare Friday, February 28, 1919, to be 'Cotton Acreage Reduction Day,' and do call upon the cotton planters of South Carolina to express themselves upon that day to reduce the acreage ordinarily planted in cotton by one-third, and to curtail the use of commercial fertilizers.

Large Crop of 1918 Still on Hand.

"The cotton growers today have on hand more than one-third of the 1918 crop, which they cannot sell at the prevailing prices without sustaining a great loss. It is a matter of common knowledge that the ratio of supply and demand determines price, and should the supply of raw cotton, already too large, be greatly augmented by a large crop in 1919, the result would be tremendously disastrous to the individuals of the south, to the state, and to the south at large. The prudent person who is overstocked with a line of wares does not procure more of these wares before he has sold that which he has on hand, and has paid for. The southern cotton growers must operate on these same principles. Unity of purpose and concert of action will save us from calamity, and give to us our just share of the prosperity which other sections of the nation are enjoying.

"Therefore, as governor of South Carolina, and as one to whom the happiness of this state is of first importance, I call upon the farmers to assemble in each county of the state on Cotton Acreage Reduction Day, to discuss and agree upon a plan for the holding of the present cotton on hand for the proper protection of this cotton from depredations of weather and for the curtailment of the 1919 crop so that it will not exceed two-thirds of the average yield. I call upon the farmers to sign the cotton reduction pledges which will be presented to them on that day, and to create a public sentiment which will not permit individuals to violate the reduction program. Unless this be done we may expect poverty while others enjoy wealth.

Should Appeal to Patriotism of All.

"During the world war our people responded nobly to every call of patriotism. This movement to prevent the financial collapse of the south should appeal to the patriotism of every citizen, and no one should desire a personal gain to the injury of the whole people. I therefore most earnestly urge that the bankers, merchants, business and professional men, co-operate with the farmer in this move and that the farmers co-operate with each other."

Capt. Elliott Springs Ill.

Col. and Mrs. Leroy Springs left last night for New York in response to a telegram announcing the illness of Capt. Elliott W. Springs. Capt. Springs is ill with influenza but advises received at Colonel Springs' office today were to the effect that he is better.

Render in Good Standing.

Cincinnati, Feb. 20.—The National Baseball Commission today restored to good standing Charles A. Bender, of the Philadelphia National

## FEELS STING OVER INACTION ON ROADS

### Probable General Assembly Will Hold Over Next Week to Pass Highway Bill.

### THE SENATE IS WORRIED

### Some of the Senators Think Great Mistake Will Be Made if Nothing is Done at This Session of Legislature.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 20.—The senate today had an alarm sounded over the utter failure thus far to do anything with reference to legislation in the interest of good roads. It is apparent that the session will continue next week and Senator Johnstone said that it was well for the session to continue if for no other reason than the importance and necessity of passing legislation for good roads. He felt that it would be a great mistake and great wrong to the people if the legislature left here without doing something for permanent road improvement.

Senator Clifton joined in this position and read a telegram addressed to Representative Moise from Congressman Lever, stating that congress had just appropriated two hundred million dollars for good roads and for South Carolina to get its share that it would have to match each dollar of the federal government. Senator Laney stated that with the light he now had he was opposed to any of the pending bills and he saw no hope of road legislation.

The senate however recalled from the committee the only highway bill that has passed the house and that is before the senate and hopes to use this as the frame work for a bill that it is thought can go through the senate.

There is no question about the fact that most of the senators are deeply in earnest in their desire to pass road legislation and the talk today was that there will be no adjournment until something along this line is actually enacted. At least the senate expects to do its part.

Senator Christensen's compromise bill which undertakes to provide for a better street car service in Charleston so far as the navy yard is concerned was finally adopted in the senate. It now goes to the house for concurrence in the substitute bill. The understanding is that the bill is now acceptable to all who are interested in this contention.

Senator Moore's bill directed against agreements as to insurance rates was recommitted for the purpose of having hearings before the committee and the bill will probably not be further considered at this session.

The bill by which it is provided that farm loan bonds may be used as legal investments for estates and banks received its final reading in the senate.

It is probable that the senate will today take recess until Monday evening and in the meanwhile the finance committee is expected to prepare and submit the committee amendments to the general appropriation bill.

The house of representatives today devoted its whole morning session to the "sounding" of its calendar, which was interrupted at 1:30 o'clock by the house going to the senate for the ratification of acts. This procedure likewise broke into a spirited debate on the merits and demerits of various species of dogs and whether a tax of \$1.25 a head would be burdensome on the people of the state.

The bill introduced by H. H. Evans, of Newberry, preventing the sale of cotton outside the state for less than 35 cents, was rejected by a vote of 72 to 16.

The Spratt bill compelling railroad companies to install telephone or telegraph service in depots at junction points where two or more trains and vehicles connect was given its final reading in the house and was sent to the senate.

The Oliver bill permitting adjacent counties to combine their chulungangs for road work passed third

(Continued on Page Eight.)